Foreword

Women play a vital role in biodiversity conservation. They are stewards of natural resources, custodians of traditional knowledge, and agents of change within their communities, bringing unique perspectives and innovative solutions that are crucial to halt biodiversity loss and the current environmental crisis. Therefore, integrating gender perspectives into biodiversity policies and decision-making processes is imperative for achieving both environmental sustainability and gender equality.

From the First meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP1) to the Fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP15), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has made significant strides in integrating gender equality into its decisions and initiatives. From its preambular text and collective aspirations to concrete decisions for implementation, it is evident that policy frameworks have acknowledged the vital importance of incorporating women's rights and gender equality considerations into efforts to address biodiversity loss, climate change, and desertification.

During COP-15 in December 2022, a historic milestone was achieved with the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF). This groundbreaking Framework, with its ambitious Targets, including Target 23 aimed at promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in biodiversity conservation, marks a significant step forward in integrating gender considerations into biodiversity governance. Additionally, the Post-2020 Gender Plan of Action (GPA) adopted at the same meeting reinforced the commitment to mainstream gender equality throughout biodiversity policies and actions, ensuring that women’s voices are heard and their contributions valued in the pursuit of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development goals.

The compilation of decisions from COP 1 to COP15 related to gender considerations in the CBD stands as a crucial step towards mainstreaming gender equality in biodiversity conservation efforts. This compilation not only highlights the CBD’s recognition of the pivotal role of gender in biodiversity governance but also serves as a comprehensive resource for policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders seeking to integrate gender perspectives into their policies, planning and initiatives. By consolidating decisions that promote women’s rights, empowering women as key actors in conservation, and addressing gender disparities in
biodiversity management, this compilation underscores the interconnectedness of gender equality and environmental sustainability. It provides a roadmap for advancing gender-responsive approaches within the CBD framework, ultimately fostering more inclusive, effective, and equitable conservation outcomes for both people and the planet.

This updated compilation of decisions is a collective effort and commitment towards gender equity in biodiversity conservation. Women4Biodiversity would like to acknowledge all who have assisted in this process, in particular to Jackie Siles from IUCN, and Cate Owren and Ciara Daniels from UNDP.

Women4Biodiversity, a prominent global advocacy organization, is deeply committed to partnering with stakeholders to provide technical support as they advance towards gender-responsive implementation. We hope that this comprehensive resource enables us to build together on a strong foundation for authentic sustainable development.

Mrinalini Rai
Director
Women4Biodiversity
Convention of Biodiversity (CBD)

Text of the Convention

Preamble “Recognizing also the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and affirming the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policymaking and implementation for biological diversity conservation,”
III/11. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity

17. Encourages parties (...) to promote: (c) “Mobilization of farming communities including indigenous and local communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the agricultural sector with specific reference to gender roles;”

Annex 1 BASIS FOR ACTION A. Impact of biological diversity on agriculture

3. “The importance of agrobiodiversity is of widespread and complex significance to society, encompassing socio-cultural, economic and environmental elements. It is essential to food security and poverty alleviation and much of the knowledge about agrobiodiversity is maintained by farmers themselves, many of whom are women.”(...)

III/14. Implementation of Article 8 (j)

Annex 2 (c) A set number of funded participants will be determined according to the amount of voluntary contributions received and will be allocated taking into account regional and gender representations;
1 In the UNEP/CBD/COP/4/27 (1998), in Decision IV/9 Implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions, Parties Welcomes the report of the inter-sessional workshop on Article 8 (j) (the Madrid report) and establishes a working group to develop a programme of work based on its elements.

The Madrid report:
1. Notes lack of recognition of the importance of Indigenous women’s knowledge, roles and responsibilities with regard to biodiversity
2. Recommends mechanisms to ensure full and equal participation of Indigenous women in CBD implementation, and to support unique responsibilities of Indigenous women in caring for traditional lands and protecting biodiversity. 3 Proposes working group be composed of women and men equally and the views of elders, women and men be equally reflected. 4 Options for recommendations to COP: develop mechanisms to ensure full and equal participation of indigenous and local communities including women to ensure their contribution is mainstreamed in efforts to achieve CBD objectives; formulate guidelines for study and evaluation of indigenous women’s contribution to conservation and transmission of biodiversity knowledge and technologies which includes gender variables (Wells, M. (2015). Gender and Biodiversity Technical Guide. IUCN).
V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions

Preamble "Recognizing the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and emphasizing that greater attention should be given to strengthening this role and the participation of women of indigenous and local communities in the programme of work;"

10. "Requests Parties, Governments, subsidiary bodies of the Convention, the Executive Secretary and relevant organizations, including indigenous and local communities, when implementing the programme of work contained in the annex to the present decision and other relevant activities under the Convention, to fully incorporate women and women's organizations in the activities;"

Annex Programme of work on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity

General Principles 1. "(...) Full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all activities of the programme of work."

II. Tasks of the first phase of the programme of work

Task 4. “Parties to develop, as appropriate, mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in the programme of work, taking into account the need to: (...) (e) Promote culturally appropriate and gender specific ways in which to document and preserve women’s knowledge of biological diversity”

V/20. Operations of the Convention

31. “Encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant bodies when nominating their experts for inclusion in the roster to consider: (a) Gender balance”.

V/25 Biological diversity and tourism

Annex Assessment of the interlinkages between tourism and biological diversity. II. Potential impacts on biological diversity of tourism. B. Socio-economic and cultural impacts of tourism.

29. Impacts on cultural values “Tourism has a highly complex impact on cultural values. (...). Furthermore, they may affect gender relationships through, for example, offering different employment opportunities to men and women.”
VI/9 Global Strategy for plant conservation

Annex Global Strategy for plant conservation. E. Further work required to develop and implement the Strategy. 19 (c) “In addition to the Parties to the Convention, the design, development and implementation of the strategy should involve a range of actors, including: (c) Communities and major groups (including indigenous and local communities, farmers, women, youth);”

VI/10. Article 8(j) and related provisions

Preamble “Emphasizing the need for dialogue with representatives of indigenous and local communities, particularly women for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity within the framework of the Convention,”

A. Report on progress in the integration of relevant tasks of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions into the thematic programmes of the Convention on Biological Diversity. 3 (b) “Measures taken to enhance the participation of indigenous and local communities, particularly that of women from such communities, and their relevant organizations in the implementation of national work programmes in each of the thematic areas;”

B. Review of progress in the implementation of the priority tasks of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions

Preamble “Recalling paragraph 6 of decision V/19, (...) requests Parties to ensure that indigenous and local communities, as well as women are included in the consultative process, particularly in relation to the preparation of those sections of the national report dealing with Article 8(j) and related provisions and the programme of work,”

C. Outline of the composite report on the status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity 11. “Further requests the Executive Secretary to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, particularly women, (..)”

D. Recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessment regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities

16. “Requests Parties and Governments to undertake education and awareness-raising and develop communication strategies that allows indigenous and local communities, with special attention to indigenous and local community women, (..)”
19. “Further invites international funding and development agencies and relevant nongovernmental organizations, (...) to consider providing assistance to indigenous and local communities, particularly women, for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments (...)”

E. Participatory mechanisms for indigenous and local communities

21. “(...) invites Parties and Governments to use the report as a basis for the establishment and/or strengthening of mechanisms at the national and local levels aimed at promoting full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, especially women, in the decision-making process regarding the preservation, maintenance and utilization of traditional knowledge relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;”

23. “Urges Parties and Governments to strengthen their efforts to support capacity-building aimed at the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, particularly women, in decision-making processes regarding the preservation, maintenance and utilization of traditional knowledge relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity at all levels (local, national, regional and international); (...)”

Annex I Outline of the composite report on the status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the plan and timetable for its preparation.

4. Identification of national processes that may threaten the maintenance, preservation and application of traditional knowledge

6. “A number of factors that may threaten the maintenance of traditional knowledge also occur at the local community level, by disrupting the processes of intergenerational transmission of languages, cultural traditions and skills. (...)These issues would be explored under the following headings: 5.4 Social factors (including demographic, gender and familial factors)”

7. “(...) Many indigenous and local communities, particularly women, have also taken their own initiatives to preserve, protect and promote the use of their traditional knowledge. (...)”

Annex II Recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.

E. Socio-economic impact assessments. 14. “In socio-economic impact assessments, social development indicators consistent with the views of indigenous and local communities should be developed and should give consideration to gender (...)”
II. General Provisions 17. “The vital role that women play, in particular indigenous women, in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the need for the full and effective participation of women in policy-making and implementation for biological diversity conservation should be fully taken into consideration, in accordance with the Convention.”

VI/13. Sustainable use

Preamble “Recognizing further the important role played by women in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,”

VI/15. Incentive measures

Annex 1 Proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures

A. Identification of the problem: purpose and issue identification. 7. “Identification of relevant experts and stakeholders. “As well as including policy-makers, experts and scientists, the range of stakeholders should include the private sector, women, and local communities (…)”

VI/21. Annex to The Hague Ministerial Declaration of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Annex Contribution from the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to the World Summit on Sustainable Development

B. Experience gained and lessons learned in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity

16. “The world’s poor (…) Unless they are fully involved in decision-making and benefit-sharing, it is unlikely that long-term solutions to the problem of biodiversity loss can be found. In developing mechanisms to ensure such involvement, it is vital that issues of gender and social structure are properly addressed (…)”

VI/22. Forest biological diversity

32. “Urges Parties to recognize in particular the vital role that women in indigenous and local communities play in the sustainable use and conservation of forest biological diversity, especially but not limited to the sustainable use and conservation of non-timber resources, and values;”

VI/24. Access and benefit-sharing as related to genetic resources

Annex BONN GUIDELINES ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF THE BENEFITS ARISING OUT OF THEIR UTILIZATION

“I. CAPACITY-BUILDING. 9. Urges Parties, other Governments and relevant bodies when nominating their experts for inclusion in the roster to consider gender balance, (…)”
VII/1. Forest biological diversity

11. “Urges the Executive Secretary to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders in implementing the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity by developing local capacities and participatory mechanisms, including women, in assembling, disseminating, and synthesizing information on relevant scientific and traditional knowledge on forest biological diversity”

VII/11. Ecosystem approach. Annex I Refinement and elaboration of the ecosystem approach, based on assessment of experience of parties in implementation

Principle 1: The objectives of management of land, water and living resources are a matter of societal choice. Implementation guidelines.

“1.5 Ensure that the decision-making process compensates for any inequities of power in society, in order to ensure that those who are normally marginalized (e.g. women, the poor, indigenous people) are not excluded or stifled in their participation.”

Principle 2: Management should be decentralized to the lowest appropriate level. Implementation guidelines.

“2.5 In choosing the appropriate level of decentralization, the following are relevant factors that should be taken into account in choosing the appropriate body: the effect on marginalized members of society (e.g. women, marginalized tribal groups)”

VII/12. Sustainable Use (Article 10)

6. “Invites Parties and Governments, (...) the compilation and analysis of case-studies and existing literature on sustainable use consistent with practical principle 6: (b) The role of indigenous and local communities, and women in the sustainable use of components of biodiversity;”

VII/14. Biological Diversity and tourism

Annex. International guidelines for activities related to sustainable tourism development in vulnerable terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems and habitats of major importance for biological diversity and protected areas, including fragile riparian and mountain ecosystems.

5. Impact assessment 42. “Socio-economic and cultural impacts related to tourism may include:
(f) Intergenerational conflicts and changed gender relationships;”
VII/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions

Annex Elements of a plan of action for the retention of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for conservation and sustainable use of diversity. E. Capacity-building, education and training

26. “Specific capacity-building activities should be targeted at indigenous women and women in rural or otherwise marginal communities, and at traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.”

Annex Akwé: Kon voluntary guidelines for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities

I. Purpose and approach 3(b) “Properly take into account the cultural, environmental and social concerns and interests of indigenous and local communities, especially of women who often bear a disproportionately large share of negative development impacts;”

III. Procedural considerations 8 (c) “Establishment of effective mechanisms for indigenous and local community participation, including for the participation of women, the youth, the elderly and other vulnerable groups, in the impact assessment processes;”

IV. Integration of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments as a single process C. Social impact assessments

39. “In order to effectively undertake a social impact assessment with respect to an indigenous or local community that is or is likely to be affected by a proposed development, the screening and scoping phases should take into account gender and demographic factors, (…)”

42. “In social impact assessments, social development indicators consistent with the views of indigenous and local communities should be developed and should include gender, (…)”

43. “In determining the scope of a social impact assessment, the following should be considered: d) Gender considerations;”

1. Baseline studies

44. “In the conduct of baseline studies, the following areas should, inter alia, be addressed: (h) Traditional systems of production (food, medicine, artefacts), including gender roles in such systems;”

45. “In particular, in relation to subsistence-based indigenous and local communities, the following additional social factors should also be taken into consideration, including impacts thereon: (c) Importance of gender roles and relations;”

“Specific capacity-building activities should be targeted at indigenous women and women in rural or otherwise marginal communities, and at traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.”

“In order to effectively undertake a social impact assessment with respect to an indigenous or local community that is or is likely to be affected by a proposed development, the screening and scoping phases should take into account gender and demographic factors, (…)”

“In social impact assessments, social development indicators consistent with the views of indigenous and local communities should be developed and should include gender, (…)”

“In determining the scope of a social impact assessment, the following should be considered: d) Gender considerations;”

“In the conduct of baseline studies, the following areas should, inter alia, be addressed: (h) Traditional systems of production (food, medicine, artefacts), including gender roles in such systems;”

“In particular, in relation to subsistence-based indigenous and local communities, the following additional social factors should also be taken into consideration, including impacts thereon: (c) Importance of gender roles and relations;”
4. Gender considerations

48. “In social impact assessments, there is a particular need to examine the potential impacts of a proposed development on women in the affected community with due regard to their role as providers of food and nurturers of family, community decision-makers and heads of households, as well as custodians of biodiversity and holders of particular elements of (gender-specific) traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.”

V. General considerations

52. “The following general considerations should also be taken into account when carrying out an impact assessment for a development proposed to take place on, or which is likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities: (b) Gender considerations;”

B. Gender considerations

54. “The vital role that women and youth play, in particular women and youth within indigenous and local communities, in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the need for the full and effective participation of women in policy-making and implementation for biological diversity conservation should be fully taken into consideration.”

G. Participatory mechanisms for indigenous and local communities

Preamble “Recognizing further the vital role that women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and affirming the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policymaking and implementation for biological diversity conservation, as recognized in the preamble of the Convention,”

6. “Invites Parties and Governments, in consultation with indigenous and local communities, where they have not already done so, to: (b) Establish national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees, taking into account gender equity at all levels;”

VII/27. Mountain biological diversity

Annex. Programme of work on mountain biodiversity

Goal 2.2. To respect, preserve, and maintain knowledge, practices and innovations of indigenous and local communities in mountain regions 2.2.3. “Promote networking, collaborative action and participation of indigenous and local communities in decision-making processes, paying particular attention to the empowerment of women, in order to maintain mountain biodiversity and its sustainable use.”

Goal 3.5. To increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to mountain biological diversity 3.5.5. “Further promote the education of women and their role in the conservation and dissemination of traditional knowledge.”
VII/28. Protected areas (Articles 8 (a) to (e))

Annex. Programme of work on protected areas

Goal 2.2 To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders Suggested Activities of the Parties. 2.2.1. Carry out participatory national reviews of the status, needs and context-specific mechanisms for involving stakeholders, ensuring gender and social equity, in protected areas policy and management, at the level of national policy, protected area systems and individual sites.

VII/29. Transfer of technology and technology cooperation (Articles 16 to 19)

Preamble “Recognizing the vital role of indigenous and local communities, in particular the role of women, and the value of traditional knowledge related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,”

VII/32. The programme of work of the Convention and the Millennium Development Goals

Preamble “The Conference of the Parties, Recognizing that world leaders at the Millennium Summit have established the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as the focus of global efforts to combat poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation and discrimination against women, and that the Millennium Development Goals agenda provides the framework for the entire United Nations system to work coherently toward these common ends,”
VIII/5. Article 8(j) and related provisions

B. Composite report on status and trends regarding the knowledge innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity

13. “Requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate with Parties in convening, subject to the availability of financial resources, regional and subregional workshops to assist indigenous and local communities in capacity-building, education and training, with particular emphasis on the participation of women from indigenous and local communities.”

Annex. Draft Criteria for the operation of the voluntary funding Mechanism

A. Administrative context, structure and processes of the fund (j) Collaboration with other Trust Funds “The Secretariat will remain in contact with other relevant funds to ensure complementarity, to achieve gender, (…)”

B. Proposed recommendations for selection criteria for beneficiaries of the fund.

(i) Main Criteria (b) “Gender balance should be applied, recognizing the special role of indigenous and local community women (in knowledge, innovations and practices) from indigenous and local communities;”

(iii) Requirements (b) “(…) Nominating bodies are strongly encouraged to ascertain the availability of individuals before they are nominated and to nominate a number of candidates in priority order taking into account geographic, age and gender equity;” and (f) “The Secretariat only considers a maximum of two (2) applicants per organization or community and organizations or communities submitting two names are requested to consider gender balance (and where possible, to submit both a male and a female applicant);”

VIII/10. Operations of the Convention

Annex III Consolidated modus operandi of the subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice

H. Ad hoc technical expert group meetings (b) “(…) The ad hoc technical expert groups shall be composed of no more than fifteen experts nominated by Parties competent in the relevant field of expertise, with due regard to geographical representation, gender balance (…)”
VIII/23. Agricultural biodiversity

Annex Proposed framework for a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition

B. Elements Element

54. Conserving and promoting wider use of biodiversity for food and nutrition Rationale “(...) Indigenous and local communities, and the preservation of their local socio-cultural traditions and knowledge, play a critical role, as do women, for the maintenance of diverse food systems.”(...) diversity conservation should be fully taken into consideration.”

VIII/31 Administration of the Convention and budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2007-2008

5. Notes with concern the high vacancy rate in staff positions, and requests that all positions be filled expeditiously with due regard to the need of recruiting qualified staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and to gender equality at all levels.
IX/8. Review of implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan

National biodiversity strategies and action plans 8. “Recalling the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties (…), urges Parties in developing, implementing and revising their national and, where appropriate, regional, biodiversity strategies and action plans, and equivalent instruments, in implementing the three objectives of the Convention, to: Meeting the three objectives of the Convention: (d) Promote the mainstreaming of gender considerations;”

IX/11. Review of implementation of Articles 20 and 21

A. In-depth review of the availability of financial resources “Resolving to significantly reduce the gaps in funding for biological diversity, 7. Urges Parties, the Global Environment Facility, and relevant organizations to include gender, indigenous peoples and local communities perspectives in the financing of biodiversity and its associated ecosystem services;”


III. Guiding Principles

9. “The strategy calls for special consideration to the following guiding principles during its implementation: (f) Take into account gender and socio-economic perspectives.”

IX/13. Article 8(j) and related provisions

B. Composite report on the status and trends (…) Noting the research made available by the Secretariat, (…) 4. “Notes also the unique value of biodiversity related traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, especially those of women, in contributing to the understanding and evaluation of impacts of climate change, including vulnerabilities and adaptation options and other forms of environmental degradation, and encourages Parties, Governments, and relevant international organizations, with the full and effective participation and prior informed consent of indigenous and local communities, to document, analyse and apply, as far as possible and where appropriate, and in accordance with Article 8(j) of the Convention, such knowledge in ways that complement science-based knowledge;”
D. Plan of action for the retention of traditional knowledge: measures and mechanisms to address the underlying causes for the decline of traditional knowledge. 4. Invites Parties and Governments, with the input of indigenous and local communities, to report on positive measures for the retention of traditional knowledge in areas relevant for the conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity, such as those contained in but not limited to the annex hereto. “(j) Initiatives bringing together women, youth and elders;”

E. Participatory mechanisms for indigenous and local communities in the Convention

5. “Encourages Parties, Governments and relevant international organizations, (...) to develop, including in local languages, as appropriate, alternative means of communicating public information on traditional knowledge related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in plain language and diverse community-friendly formats, (...), in order to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, including women and youth, at local, national and international levels, while supporting the development by indigenous and local communities of their own media tools;”

7. “Requests the Executive Secretary to: (c) Monitor the use of the Convention website and, in particular, the Article 8(j) homepage and the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal, and to consult with Parties, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations, including youth and women, (...)”

Annex Draft elements of a code of ethical conduct to [promote] [ensure] respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity

Section 3 Ethical principles. A General ethical principles Non-discrimination 9. “The ethics and guidelines for all activities/interactions should be non-discriminatory, taking into account affirmative action, particularly in relation to gender, disadvantaged groups and representation.”

Section 4 Methods Gender considerations 28. “Methodologies should take into account the vital role that indigenous and local community women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, affirming the need for the full and effective participation of women at all levels of policy-making and implementation for biological diversity conservation, as appropriate.”

IX/24. Gender Plan of Action

“The Conference of the Parties Welcomes the development by the Executive Secretary of the Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biological Diversity, (UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/12/ Rev.1), and invites Parties to support the implementation of the Plan by the Secretariat.”
X/1. Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization

Annex 1. Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Preamble
“Recognizing also the vital role that women play in access and benefit-sharing and affirming the need for the full participation of women at all levels of policy-making and implementation for biodiversity conservation,”

Article 12. Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources. 3. “Parties shall endeavour to support, as appropriate, the development by indigenous and local communities, including women within these communities, (..)”

Article 22. Capacity
3. “As a basis for appropriate measures in relation to the implementation of this Protocol, (...) such Parties should support the capacity needs and priorities of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as identified by them, emphasizing the capacity needs and priorities of women.”

5. Measures in accordance with paragraphs 1 to 4 above may include, inter alia:
(j) “Special measures to increase the capacity of indigenous and local communities with emphasis on enhancing the capacity of women within those communities in relation to access to genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.”

Article 25 Financial Mechanism and Resources 3. (...)in providing guidance with respect to the financial mechanism referred to in paragraph 2 above, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties, shall take into account (...) the capacity needs and priorities of indigenous and local communities, including women within these communities.

X/2. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Preamble
3. “Urges Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and in particular to: (a) Enable participation at all levels to foster the full and effective contributions of women, indigenous and local communities, civil-society organizations, the private sector and stakeholders from all other sectors in the full implementation of the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan;”
8. “Recalls decision IX/8, which called for gender mainstreaming in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and decision IX/24, in which the Conference of the Parties approved the gender plan of action for the Convention, which, among other things, requests Parties to mainstream a gender perspective into the implementation of the Convention and promote gender equality in achieving its three objectives, and requests Parties to mainstream gender considerations, where appropriate, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its associated goals, the Aichi Targets, and indicators;”


III. Strategic goals and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets Strategic goal D. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services Target 14: “By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable."

IV. Implementation, Monitoring, Review and Evaluation. 17. “Partnerships at all levels are required for effective implementation of the Strategic Plan, (...). Partnerships with (...) women, will be essential to support implementation of the Strategic Plan at the national level. (…)”

V. Support Mechanisms 20. “Capacity-building for effective national action: (...). Capacity-building on gender mainstreaming in accordance with the Convention’s gender plan of action, and for indigenous and local communities concerning the implementation of the Strategic Plan at national and subnational levels should be supported.”

X/6. Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development

6. Notes, in efforts to integrate biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes, the importance of: (b) “Mainstreaming gender considerations and the promotion of gender equality;”

X/16. Technology transfer and cooperation

1. Recognizing the potential contribution of a Biodiversity Technology Initiative (BTI) to promoting and supporting the effective access to and transfer of relevant technology (...) emphasizes that: (a) Such a Biodiversity Technology Initiative needs to: vii) “Take into account that the participation, approval and involvement of women, indigenous and local communities and all relevant stakeholders is key for the successful transfer of technology of relevance to the Convention;”


G. Implementation of the Strategy. 16. "(...) in addition to the Parties to the Convention, further development and implementation of the strategy should involve a range of actors, including(...) (iv) communities and major groups (including indigenous and local communities, farmers, women, youth) (...)"

X/19. Gender mainstreaming

“The Conference of the Parties, Recalling its decision IX/24, in which it welcomed the development by the Executive Secretary of the Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biological Diversity, 50 and invited Parties to support the Secretariat’s implementation of the Plan,

Emphasizing the importance of gender mainstreaming in all programmes of work under the Convention in order to achieve the objectives of the Convention and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of Finland for its generous financial contribution that made it possible for a position of Gender Programme Officer to be established within the Secretariat;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of resources, in cooperation with other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to enhance efforts to fully implement the Plan of Action in order to mainstream Gender considerations in all aspects of the work under the Convention and formulate clear indicators to monitor progress;

3. Encourages Parties and other Governments to contribute to the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action, including through the provision of financial and other support;

4. Invites Parties to consider gender as a core cross-cutting issue in the implementation of biodiversity-related activities;

5. Recalling its decision IX/8, urges Parties to promote the mainstreaming of gender considerations in developing, implementing and revising their national and, where appropriate, regional, biodiversity strategies and action plans, and equivalent instruments, in implementing the three objectives of the Convention, taking into account the guidance provided in the Technical Series No. 49.”
X/22. Plan of action on subnational governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity


D. Indicative list of activities. (p) “In line with the communication, education and public awareness programme of the Convention on Biological Diversity, encourage local authorities to reach out to major groups such as children and youth, women, (…)”

X/24. Review of guidance to the financial mechanism

Annex Consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism of the Convention

E. Review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism. 2. The Global Environment Facility should take the following action to further improve the effectiveness of the financial mechanism:

2.8 "Gender (a) Including gender, indigenous peoples and local communities’ perspectives in the financing of biodiversity and ecosystem services;"

X/25. Additional guidance to the financial mechanism

Article 8(j) and related provisions 12. “Invites the Global Environment Facility, international funding institutions and development agencies and relevant non-governmental organizations, where requested, and in accordance with their mandates and responsibilities, to consider providing assistance to indigenous and local communities, particularly women, to raise their awareness and to build capacity and understanding regarding the elements of the code of ethical conduct;”

X/35. Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands

2. Urges Parties and other Governments, where appropriate, to: (a) “Develop and implement, or revise existing, drought-management plans and early-warning systems at all levels, (…) seeking:
(ii) To direct biodiversity management for the prevention of desertification, including through the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly women (…) in accordance with traditional community-based strategies, particularly through customary use systems;”
X/40. Mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention A. Capacity-building efforts

3. “Encourages the Secretariat to continue its efforts to facilitate the effective implementation of decisions regarding capacity-building through workshops using a train-the-trainer methodology and extending opportunities to all regions, with a view to increasing the number of indigenous and local community representatives, particularly women, who are familiar with and participate in the work of the Convention, including its implementation at the national and local level;”

4. “Invites Parties, Governments and relevant organizations, including indigenous and local community organizations, to consider collaborating with the Secretariat to establish similar initiatives in other regions, with the view to building and strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local community representatives, particularly women and young people, to effectively participate in the work of the Convention”

X/42 The Tkarihwaié:ri code of ethical conduct to ensure respect for cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities Relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Preamble 6. Invites the Global Environment Facility, international funding institutions and development agencies and relevant non-governmental organizations, where requested, and in accordance with their mandates and responsibilities, to consider providing assistance to indigenous and local communities, particularly women, to raise their awareness and to build capacity and understanding of the elements of the code of ethical conduct.”

Annex The Tkarihwaié:ri code of ethical conduct to ensure respect for cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities Relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Section 2 Ethical Principles. A. General Ethical Principles. Non-discrimination 9. “The ethics and guidelines for all activities/interactions should be non-discriminatory, taking into account affirmative action, particularly in relation to gender, disadvantaged groups and representation.”
B. Specific Considerations. Recognition of indigenous and local community social structures
- Extended families, communities and indigenous nations 21. “For indigenous and local communities all activities/interactions, take place in a social context. The role of elders, women, and youth is paramount in the process of cultural dissemination, which depends upon intergenerational transfer of knowledge, innovation and practices. Therefore, the societal structure/s of indigenous and local communities should be respected, including the right to pass on their knowledge in accordance with their traditions and customs.”

Section 3 Methods. Gender considerations 29. “Methodologies should take into account the vital role that indigenous and local community women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, affirming the need for the full and effective participation of women at all levels of policy-making and implementation for biological diversity conservation, as appropriate.”

X/43. Multi-year programme of work on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Participation. b) Local Communities 21. “Noting that the involvement of local communities in accordance with Article 8(j) has been limited for various reasons, decides to convene an ad hoc expert group meeting of local-community representatives, bearing in mind geographic and gender balance, (…)”

Capacity-building, community education and public awareness 23. “Further requests the Executive Secretary to continue to develop communication, education and public awareness activities and products, including with the contributions of indigenous and local communities, to assist in the community education of indigenous and local communities about the work of the Convention and also raising awareness of the general public about the role of indigenous and local communities, especially the role of indigenous and local community women knowledge in conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity and other global issues, including climate change;”
XI/1. Status of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization and related developments

D. (a) Composition: “A maximum of up to three experts per region and five observers will be selected, taking into account their expertise and the need to ensure equitable geographical distribution, and with due regard to gender balance”.

XI/2. Review of progress in implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related capacity-building support to Parties

A. 4. “Invites Parties to include all stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, women and youth, in planning and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, (…)”.

XI/3. Monitoring progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Annex INDICATIVE LIST OF INDICATORS FOR THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011–2020

Strategic Goal D. Target 14: “By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable”.

XI/9. Progress report on gender mainstreaming

“Recalling its decision X/19, (…) to fully implement the gender Plan of Action in order to mainstream gender considerations into all aspects of work under the Convention and formulate clear indicators to monitor progress”
“Emphasizing the importance of gender mainstreaming in all programmes of work under the Convention (...)”

“Also emphasizing the importance of establishing and monitoring gender-based indicators (...)”

1. “(...) to ensure that the Secretariat’s Gender Focal Point will continue to be able to work on gender mainstreaming within the three Rio conventions”

2. “Encourages Parties to continue funding activities, as appropriate, related to gender mainstreaming (...).”

3. “Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to provide guidance, in collaboration with relevant organizations, for mainstreaming gender into all programmes of work under the Convention”.

4. “Requests the Executive Secretary, (...), to disaggregate information relevant to gender, where possible”.

5. “Requests that the Executive Secretary update the current Gender Plan of Action (2008–2012) to 2020, (...)”

6. “Encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, particularly the Women’s Environment and Development Organization and other women’s organizations, to collaborate in the development of the Environment-Gender Index proposed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature”.

7. “Continues to urge Parties to promote the mainstreaming of gender considerations in developing, implementing and reviewing their national and, where appropriate, regional biodiversity strategies and action plans and equivalent instruments to implement the three objectives of the Convention, taking into account (...) the training module on mainstreaming gender considerations (...).”

8. “Requests the Executive Secretary to convene, together with other regional meetings, (...) for the exchange of experiences on issues relevant to the Gender Plan of Action, subject to the availability of financial resources”.

9. “Requests the Executive Secretary to invite Parties to make submissions to the Secretariat on the development of indicators to monitor gender mainstreaming, including the collection of sex-disaggregated data, under the Convention and in compliance with the Gender Plan of Action, subject to the availability of financial resources”.

10. “Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the development of indicators to monitor gender mainstreaming in activities of the Convention”. 

Gender Equality and the Convention on Biological Diversity
XI/14. Article 8(j) and related provisions

A. 7. “Connecting traditional knowledge systems and science, such as under the IPBES, including gender dimensions”

B. 1. “Connecting traditional knowledge systems and science, such as under the IPBES, including gender dimensions”

B. 8. “(...) that focus on the role of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity, including “elders and youth” and “women and children” initiatives that are rooted in indigenous languages, cultures and traditional knowledge (...).”

Annex LIST OF INDICATIVE TASKS FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION

B. Task 11. “To develop guidance in cooperation with relevant organizations, including indigenous and local community organizations, in particular of women, to promote intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge and indigenous languages relevant for customary sustainable use by indigenous and local communities”

2. Gender dimensions

Task 13. “To consider the specific knowledge roles and contributions of women in relation to customary sustainable use, and to mainstream gender aspects (...).”

Task 13 ter. “To support the capacity-building, networking, participatory documentation and research, and sharing of experiences and lessons learned on customary sustainable use (...), with particular attention to the important role of women, and according to community-defined priorities”

XI/16. Ecosystem restoration

(h) “Identifying opportunities to link poverty eradication and ecosystem restoration, inter alia through the rehabilitation or restoration of ecosystems that provide services upon which women, (...) are directly dependent, (...).”

XI/20. Climate-related geoengineering

(b) “(...) the potential impacts of geoengineering on biodiversity, and associated social, economic and cultural impacts, taking into account gender considerations, (...).”
XI/22. Biodiversity for poverty eradication and development

“Emphasizing the links, under the Convention, between biodiversity for poverty eradication and development issues, gender mainstreaming, the considerations of Article 8(j) and related provisions, and the resource mobilization strategy”.

8. “Encourages Parties and all partners to promote biodiversity and development projects that empower poor and vulnerable people, particularly women (...).”

(c) “Collaborate, taking into account the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference, (...), and international organizations and specialized agencies involved in poverty eradication, human health, food security and gender issues.”
XII/2. Review of progress in providing support in implementing the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and enhancement of capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and other initiatives to assist implementation

C. 3. “Also requests the Executive Secretary, to promote the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholder groups, including, (...) women, (...) as well as networks of citizen groups that encompass the above mentioned stakeholder groups”.

XII/3. Resource mobilization

Annex III VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON SAFEGUARDS IN BIODIVERSITY FINANCING MECHANISMS

1. “(...) Particular attention needs to be given to the impacts on, and contribution of, indigenous and local communities as well as women, and to their effective participation in the selection, design, and implementation of biodiversity financing mechanisms”.

XII/5. Biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Annex CHENNAI GUIDANCE FOR THE INTEGRATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND POVERTY ERADICATION

3. “Integration of biodiversity and poverty eradication needs to take into consideration the differences in national circumstances, goals and priorities, as well as cross-cutting issues related to gender (...”).

4. “(...) This guidance takes into account countries’ own visions, approaches and national priorities as well as cross-cutting issues related to gender, indigenous and local communities, and inequalities, and special circumstances of countries, in particular developing countries, (...”).

1. (a) “Identify linkages between biodiversity and poverty eradication for sustainable development, as well as drivers of biodiversity loss and poverty, inter alia, by using specific voluntary tools (...), ensuring that the selected tools are gender sensitive and consider the diversity of views from indigenous and local communities, women, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable”.

2. (c) “Promote wide stakeholder consultations that are gender sensitive, (...) in order to identify potential adverse impacts, develop appropriate measures to minimize/mitigate them, implement the plans, and monitor and evaluate them”.

2. (d) “(...) to improve long-term livelihood and well-being of indigenous and local communities, and smallholders, with special attention to women, the poor, marginalized and vulnerable people in particular, according to national circumstances and priorities by”.

2. (i) “Taking measures to promote land management transparency and access to natural resources for the poor and landless, paying special attention to women, indigenous and local communities and marginalized groups”.

3. Capacity-building, enabling environment and funding support

A. Enhancing capacity-building

(a) “Support the development of curricula that are gender sensitive and intercultural (...)”.

(c) (i) “Ensuring capacity-building programmes that include both scientific and traditional knowledge (...) and take into consideration the needs of relevant stakeholders, and particularly indigenous and local communities, women, (...)”.

(ii) “Giving special attention to gender and social equity, access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, (...)”.

XII/7. Mainstreaming gender considerations

7. “(...) Such case studies and best practices will include information on biodiversity tailored for girls and women and models that promote the participation of girls and women in a meaningful, timely and effective manner”.

Annex 2015-2020 GENDER PLAN OF ACTION UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

1. “The 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action (...), to overcome constraints and take advantage of opportunities to promote gender equality within its work. It also sets out actions that may be undertaken by Parties to mainstream gender in work under the Convention on Biological Diversity. It builds on the earlier Gender Plan of Action contained in UNEP/CBD/COP/9/INF/12/Rev.1(...)”.

2. “(...) It is also a reflection of the increasing awareness that gender equality is an important prerequisite for sustainable development and for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention”.

3. Strategic objectives

(a) “To mainstream a gender perspective into the implementation of the Convention (...)”.

(b) “To promote gender equality in achieving the objectives of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;”

(c) “To demonstrate the benefits of gender mainstreaming in measures towards the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of the components of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources”
Components of the Plan

4. “(...) objectives and actions to address gender considerations (...):
   (a) Proposals for actions by Parties to promote gender mainstreaming (...);
   (b) A framework for integrating a gender perspective within the work of the Secretariat during the period 2015–2020”.

I. POSSIBLE ACTIONS BY PARTIES

A. 1. “Proposed objective: Mainstream gender into national biodiversity strategies and action plans”.
   1.1. “Request that gender experts review draft national biodiversity strategies and action plans in order to assess gender sensitivity and provide guidance on improvements”
   1.2. “Ensure that stocktaking exercises associated with national biodiversity strategy and action plan development adequately account for the differences in uses of biodiversity between women and men”
   1.3. “Ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of all stakeholder groups (...);”
   1.4. “Consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators (...), undertaken by Parties and relevant organizations on gender monitoring, evaluation and indicators, including the IUCN Environment and Gender Index”;
   1.5. “Consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and can contribute to their effective implementation”
   1.6. “Identify indigenous and local communities experts on diversity and gender mainstreaming to support the integration of gender considerations (...);”
   1.7. “Identify the importance of traditional knowledge and customary practice held by men and women in the protection of biodiversity (...).”

2. “Proposed objective: Identify potential policy obstacles to gender mainstreaming (...)”
   2.1. “Review relevant policies to identify gender differences, (...);”
   2.2. “Assess how biodiversity considerations, (...) can be mainstreamed into national gender policies and action plans”.
   2.3. “Consider how national gender policies and implementation plans relate to and can contribute to work related to biodiversity at all levels”.

3. “Proposed objective: Ensure that there is political will for mainstreaming gender (...)”
   3.1. “Gather and disseminate local and national case studies on the benefits of gender mainstreaming in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use”;
   3.2. “Draft and disseminate case studies highlighting the unique knowledge of biodiversity held by women”;
   3.3. “(...) high-level decision-making and international negotiations under the Convention are aware of gender commitments (...).”
B. 4. “Proposed objective: Provide adequate support on gender issues to staff engaged in implementation of the Convention”.

4.1. “Provide training and awareness raising on the links between gender and biodiversity (…)”
4.2. “Establish a list of gender experts (…)”; 
4.3. “Consider establishing a gender review body or agreement, including indigenous and local communities, that can provide input on the gender sensitivity (…)”

5. “Proposed objective: Make available adequate financial resources for mainstreaming gender (…)”
5.1. “Ensure that actions for Parties in the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action are adequately funded”; 
5.2. “Consider adopting gender-responsive budgeting (…)”.

C. 6. “Proposed objective: Gain the full and effective participation of both men and women (…)”
6.1. “Ensure gender balance in capacity-building (...) and consider providing dedicated capacity-building for women’s groups, as appropriate”
6.2. “Develop and disseminate information material (...) to both men and women”
6.3. “Monitor and report on the participation of men and women in implementation processes”

7. “Proposed objective: Consider the different needs of men and women (…)”
7.1. “Consider the different risks faced by men and women (…)”
7.2. “Ensure that the valuation of biodiversity resources includes their use by both men and women”; 
7.3. “Include gender-disaggregated data (…)”
7.4. “Collect case studies and best practices, including those by indigenous and local communities, on monitoring, evaluation and indicators on gender mainstreaming (…) case studies and best practices will include information on biodiversity tailored for girls and women and models that promote the participation of girls and women in a meaningful, timely and effective manner”.

D. 8. 1. “Take stock of gender-related commitments at the national and international level”
8.2. “Engage ministries responsible for gender and/or women (…)”.

9.1. “Identify which relevant sectors are already gathering and using gender-disaggregated data”
9.2. “Engage women’s groups already active in related sectors (…)”
II. FRAMEWORK FOR ACTIONS BY THE SECRETARIAT

A. 1. “The policy sphere is concerned (...) to ensure the mainstreaming of gender (...)”

1. Make gender and biodiversity a strategic priority of the Convention

1. “(...) these processes and gender are understood and elaborated will be a key prerequisite for the successful mainstreaming of gender under the Convention”

3. “The Secretariat should provide updates to Parties and partners on progress towards achieving gender equality(...)”

2. Secure ongoing commitments from funders to support gender and biodiversity

4. “(...) resource mobilization strategy of the Secretariat fully takes into account the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (...)”

6. “(...) funding for gender mainstreaming can contribute to implementation of the activities (...).”

7. “(...) to supporting gender mainstreaming in implementation (...) is critical that awareness of links between gender and biodiversity be built (...) also be important to consider and promote the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Policy on Gender Mainstreaming as well as the gender policies (...).”

8. “(...) identify priority areas under the Convention for investment in gender mainstreaming”.

3. Secure high-level commitment for gender and biodiversity within the Secretariat

9. “Commitment (...) is essential for the success of the Gender Plan of Action. It is important therefore to present gender-biodiversity issues to senior management (...)”

10. “It is important that the value of gender mainstreaming be evident to all Secretariat staff members. As such, the rationale for gender mainstreaming in the Convention should be elaborated(...)”.

11. “Efforts should be conducted to mainstream gender within the time-frame of the Gender Plan of Action (2015-2020). For this purpose, the Secretariat’s management committee should further contribute to the mainstreaming of gender within all relevant activities of the Secretariat”

B. Organizational sphere

12. “The organizational sphere addresses gender equality in the Secretariat’s staffing, (...)”

1. Establish a body within the Secretariat to support gender mainstreaming

13. “In order to strengthen the Secretariat’s expertise related to gender-biodiversity links, there is an ongoing need to fund a full-time gender programme (...)”
14. Responsibilities of the gender programme officer will include:
   (a) Liaising with the Senior Gender Advisor of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
   (b) Leading a gender task force;
   (c) Conducting gender analyses of work under the Convention;
   (d) Guiding management and staff of the Secretariat on how to best integrate gender considerations in its work;
   (e) Awareness-raising and training;
   (f) “Monitoring the implementation of gender mainstreaming (...), the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets with respect to gender”
   (g) Revising and supporting documents of the programmes of work, thematic areas and cross-cutting issues;
   (h) Collecting and disseminating gender-biodiversity information and data
   (i) Collaborating with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership to finalize a set of indicators on gender and biodiversity preliminarily identified by the Partnership;
   (j) Guiding and supporting national focal points and stakeholders on gender-biodiversity linkages and issues;
   (k) Reporting to the Executive Secretary on progress in the advancement of gender mainstreaming;
   (l) Establishing alliances with other relevant organizations.

15. A gender task force will support the work of the gender programme officer.

2. Strengthen gender-specific capacities of all Secretariat staff

16. “The gender programme officer and gender task force will provide practical training for Secretariat staff on gender-sensitive approaches(...)”

17. The gender programme officer, in collaboration with the Senior Gender Advisor of UNEP, will ensure that Secretariat staff have access to gender training and support provided by UNEP.

18. “(...) the creation of an internal and external gender peer-review mechanism”.

3. Ensure gender equality is reflected in human resources management

19. The Secretariat should continue to follow UNEP’s human resources policy regarding gender, and should report on compliance.

4. Increase awareness of responsibility of all staff for gender mainstreaming

20. “The execution of the Gender Plan of Action, including mainstreaming gender within the Secretariat, is not the sole responsibility of the gender programme officer and gender task force. Gender mainstreaming will be a responsibility of all Secretariat staff (...) manual for staff responsibilities for gender mainstreaming to provide a platform to measure responsibility and accountability regarding gender mainstreaming. (...)”
5. Develop indicators to measure the extent of gender mainstreaming within the Secretariat

21. “In relation to the development of indicators to measure the extent of gender mainstreaming (...). The gender task force should examine the approaches adopted by such organizations and adapt them for the Secretariat”

C. Delivery sphere

22. “The delivery sphere deals with mainstreaming a gender perspective in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. It also relates to the ways in which gender is addressed (...)”

1. Collect and disseminate information on gender and biodiversity

23. “The conceptual and practical bases for enriching biodiversity conservation efforts with a gender-related perspective will require knowing who is doing what at all levels, (...). The Secretariat is well positioned to collect and disseminate information on gender and biodiversity (...). Case studies and other information (e.g., indigenous women’s experiences) establishing the linkages between gender and biodiversity can be prepared by the Secretariat for internal and external use (...) The website of the Convention needs to provide content on gender and biodiversity. (...)”

24. “(...) recording the gender of meeting participants through existing meeting databases”.

2. Link gender, biodiversity and poverty eradication

25. “(...) develop or enhance guidelines on integrating gender equality into work under the Convention (...) with particular attention to the causes of inequality between women and men. (...)”

26. “The Secretariat should keep Parties informed of ongoing discussions on gender (...)”

3. Identify, develop/improve and promote implementation tools and methodologies to mainstream gender into biodiversity-related activities

27. “(...) will require implementation tools to mainstream gender into biodiversity-related activities. (...). These existing tools should be reviewed for any linkages to gender. Required work on gender and biodiversity can then be determined. A key action will be to develop additional tools to show Parties and others how to integrate a gender perspective into their biodiversity conservation activities.”

28. “Building a clear understanding of the links between gender and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will be important. The Secretariat, (...) should develop and disseminate outreach material on gender and each target.”
4. *Establish the basis for Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to integrate a gender perspective into the national biodiversity planning processes*

29. “(...), dissemination of the guidelines for mainstreaming gender into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, (...)”

30. “(...) promote the development of appropriate national-level indicators on gender and biodiversity within the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets there is a need to closely collaborate with the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership in order to include gender in the agenda of workshops, reports and other relevant activities”.

D. Constituency sphere

31. “In order to enhance effectiveness and efficiency in the mainstreaming of gender, it is important that the Convention mobilize partners and build on existing efforts, best practices and lessons learned. (...)”.

1. *Build partnerships and establish networks to promote the mainstreaming of gender under the Convention on Biological Diversity*

32. “A stocktaking and review of relevant partners should be carried out so (...) in collaboration with known partners including, inter alia, UNEP, the Indigenous Women’s Biodiversity Network, and interagency task forces on gender”.

35. “At the same time, the additional contributions of partners to the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action should be mobilized, (...)”.

36. “It may also be useful to explore opportunities for the consolidation of partnerships at the regional and/or thematic levels (...)”.

37. “Building partnerships between relevant organizations and national focal points will also be important for the effective mainstreaming of gender considerations. As such, details on regional and national gender-related organizations should be compiled and made available as an online database (...) information on other relevant international agreements concerning gender, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), should be made available to national focal points (...)”

2. *Link the Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biodiversity with related activities under the United Nations system*

38. “There are a number of existing mandates on the mainstreaming of gender issues, which should be considered. Means to accomplish this include partnerships with gender focal points (...) and support the work of the gender programme officer under the Convention”.
39. “The effectiveness of gender mainstreaming in work under the Convention could benefit from experiences, best practices, and lessons learned garnered through linking with ongoing gender mainstreaming efforts”.

40. “Further benefits will be achieved by connecting with interagency task forces on gender and by including gender in the agendas (...).

3. Build awareness of biodiversity issues among gender-related and women’s organizations

41. “In order to increase the understanding of biodiversity issues among gender-related and women’s organizations, it is necessary to implement an awareness-raising campaign. (...)

42. “Additional material to raise awareness of biodiversity issues among gender-related and women’s organizations should also be developed (...)

43. Build capacity of women, particularly indigenous women, to participate in processes and decision-making under the Convention

44. “Convention processes will benefit from building women’s capacity, and ensuring the equitable involvement of women, particularly indigenous women, (...)

45. “(...) in collaboration with gender experts and women, particularly indigenous women, (...)

46. “(...) meetings and training for women, particularly indigenous women leaders, should be supported (...) capacity-building on biodiversity and gender implemented by indigenous women’s alliances and other relevant gender-related organizations, (...)

XII/8. Stakeholder engagement

“Recalling decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (...) (a) on enabling participation at all levels to foster the full and effective contributions of women, (...)

XII/12. Article 8(j) and related provisions

A. 14. “(...) to consider the advice and recommendations of the in-depth dialogue on: “Connecting traditional knowledge systems and science, such as under IPBES, including gender dimensions” (...)

B. 3. “(...) the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in particular women and youth, (...)

Annex PLAN OF ACTION ON CUSTOMARY SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

2. “The development and implementation of all activities (...) with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, particularly women and youth."
III. CONSIDERATIONS OF SPECIAL RELEVANCE
(d) “The full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in particular women, is of primary importance (...);”

7. “Encourages Parties (...) recognizing the important role of women, in order to enhance the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation”;
XIII/1. Progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

13. “Further encourages Parties to systematically mainstream gender considerations (…) in line with the 2015–2020 Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biological Diversity”; 

XIII/3. Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors

Engagement of key actors to enhance mainstreaming gender

101. “Recognizes the vital role of women in mainstreaming biodiversity (…)”; 

102. “Also recognizes Sustainable Development Goal 5, (…) to continue the work with respect to gender mainstreaming to support the implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action, taking into account the vision and perspective of indigenous women, including through support to Parties in integrating gender considerations into their revised national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, as well as in integrating biodiversity in national gender policies and actions plans”; 

XIII/4. Biodiversity and climate change

“Recognizing that gender-responsive approaches and engagement of the youth are critical to ensure the success and sustainability (…)”, 

XIII/5. Ecosystem restoration: short-term action plan

“(…) is crucial at all stages of the restoration process especially as regards the participation of women, recognizing that women are powerful agents of change and their leadership is critical in community revitalization and renewable natural resource management”
Annex SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN ON ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

III. PRINCIPLES

10. “(...) The prior informed consent and full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as the engagement of women (...)”.

IV. KEY ACTIVITIES OF THE ACTION PLAN

A. Assessment of opportunities for ecosystem restoration

3. Involve indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders. “(...) including consideration for gender balance, in the identification of priority areas for restoration”.

C. Planning and implementation of ecosystem restoration activities

15. “(...) Capacity-building for stakeholders, including legal and legislative support for the rights of women (...)”:

XIII/6. Biodiversity and human health

“Recognizing (...) that men and women often have different roles in the management of natural resources and family health, and that poor and vulnerable communities, women and children are often particularly directly dependent on biodiversity (...)”

XIII/12. Marine and coastal biodiversity: ecologically or biologically significant marine areas

Annex III
TERMS OF REFERENCE OF AN INFORMAL ADVISORY GROUP ON ECOLOGICALLY OR BIOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT MARINE AREAS

III. COMPOSITION

2. “(...) with due regard to geographical representation, to gender balance and to the special conditions of developing countries, (...)”.

XIII/18. Article 8(j) and related provisions

MO’OTZ KUXTAL VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES

10. “(...) providing financial and technical assistance to developing country Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly women (...)”.
II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

B. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits

14. “Benefit-sharing should be fair and equitable (...) and as appropriate gender and age/ intergenerational considerations”.

Annex

PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUTZOLIJIRISAXIK VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES FOR THE REPATRIATION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES RELEVANT FOR THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Guiding principles for repatriation

(f) “Recognition of the importance of repatriating secret or sacred, gender-specific (...);”

XIII/21. The financial mechanism

E. Further guidance

Traditional knowledge

29. “Invites the Global Environment Facility, (...) to consider providing financial and technical assistance to developing country Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly women (...)”.

Annex I

FOUR-YEAR FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMME PRIORITIES FOR THE SEVENTH REPLENISHMENT PERIOD (2018-2022) OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY TRUST FUND

3. “(...) Particular attention needs to be paid to the gender dimension (...)”

Annex II

CONSOLIDATED PREVIOUS GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

Article 8(j) and related provisions

17. (a) “Inclusion of perspectives of indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly women, (...)”

28. (b) “Including gender in the financing of biodiversity and ecosystem services”
**XIII/22. Framework for a communications strategy**

Annex

FRAMEWORK FOR A COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

D. Audiences
The public and important stakeholder groups

39. “(...) The so-called "public" is in fact a number of different audience segments divided by country, gender, socioeconomic level and languages. (...)”.

42. “(c) As women are key stakeholders in both conservation and sustainable use of resources, (...)

**XIII/23. Capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer and the clearing-house mechanism**

5. (c) “(...) and countries with economies in transition, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and other target groups”

15. (d) “To catalyse and facilitate, in collaboration with Parties, (...), women’s and youth organizations (...)”;

Annex

SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN (2017-2020) TO ENHANCE AND SUPPORT CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS

**Aichi Biodiversity Target 14**

57. * “(...) including health systems of IPLCs and indigenous women”

58. “Develop, in collaboration with relevant organizations including indigenous women organizations, (…)”

70. “(…) Possible set of indicators: Number of participants trained, including indigenous women, delivering subnational capacity-building workshops,”

Cross-cutting activities (all Aichi Biodiversity Targets) - Gender mainstreaming

81. * “Collect and disseminate relevant information and tools, including on gender and biodiversity, (...) (S)”

Expected output/outcome: Information on gender and biodiversity made available through the CHM

Possible set of indicators: Number of Parties and other users accessing information on gender and biodiversity
82. *(...) for the exchange of experiences on issues relevant to the Gender Plan of Action, including indigenous women (S)*

**Expected output/outcome:** “Capacity-building activities (...) related to the Gender Plan of Action”

**Possible set of indicators:**
“Number and gender balance of participants, number of different roles represented”.
“Number of follow-on activities generated to advance gender mainstreaming objectives”.

83. *(...) Organize preparatory meetings and training for women, particularly indigenous women leaders (...)”

**Expected output/outcome:** “Decisions that integrate gender considerations”

**Possible set of indicators:** “Number of processes and decisions that reflect gender considerations”

84. “Further develop and make available to Parties learning tools and guidance materials on gender mainstreaming (...)”

**Expected output/outcome:**
“Methodologies and guidelines on mainstreaming gender into NBSAPs and biodiversity-related activities developed/ improved and made available to Parties”
“Capacity of Parties to integrate gender into NBSAPs enhanced”

85. “Establish partnerships and networks to engage national actors (women’s groups and others) in the promotion of gender (...)”

**Expected output/outcome:** “Collaboration on mainstreaming of gender into biodiversity-related activities improved”

**Possible set of indicators:** “Trends in the number of partners promoting the mainstreaming / integration of gender into their NBSAPs and other biodiversity-related activities”

86. “Conduct a capacity needs assessment in collaboration with gender experts and women, particularly indigenous women”

87. “(...) finalize a set of indicators on gender (...)”

**Expected output/outcome:** “Parties’ capacity to monitor gender integration in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets enhanced”
XIII/24. Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations

Annex I
OPTIONS FOR ENHANCING SYNERGIES AMONG THE BIODIVERSITY-RELATED CONVENTIONS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

B. 10. Parties are encouraged
(e) “Ensure the appropriate participation of all relevant stakeholders, including women, (...)”

15. “(...) meaningful engagement of other stakeholders, including women, (...)”

XIII/25. Modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and mechanisms to support review of implementation

3. “(...) participatory approaches and engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, women (...)”

Annex
MODUS OPERANDI OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

C. Procedural matters
4. “(...) with due regard to geographical representation, gender balance and to the special conditions of developing countries, (...)”

XIII/28. Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Annex
GENERIC AND SPECIFIC INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS IN THE ATTAINMENT OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS, INCLUDING AN ASSESSMENT OF THEIR MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

Aichi Biodiversity Target

Target 14 - “(...) taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable”.

Generic Indicator
“(...) ecosystem services provides for the needs of women, (...)”
Target 18 - Specific Indicator
(a) “Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (indicator for SDG target 5.a)”

XIII/33. Date and venue of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties

C. Item 1. Opening of the meeting
11. “(...) statements were made by representatives of the (...) the Network of the Indigenous Peoples-Solomons (NIPS) (also on behalf of the members of the Women’s Caucus present at the meeting) (...)”
12. “(...) statements were made by representatives of (...) the Indigenous Women’s Network. (...)”

E. STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020: ASSESSING PROGRESS AND ENHANCING IMPLEMENTATION

Item 9. 71. “(...) and a note on progress in implementing the Gender Plan of Action: update on mainstreaming gender considerations in national biodiversity strategies (...)”

74. “Further statements were made by representatives of: (...) Women’s Caucus (...)”

Item 10. 88. Further statements were made by representatives of: (...) the Women’s Caucus of the Global Forest Coalition, (...).

Item 11. Resource mobilization and financial mechanism
129. “Statements were also made by representatives of: IIFB, the Women’s Caucus (...)”

Financial mechanism
146. “Additional statements were made by representatives of: IIFB and the Women’s Caucus”.

Annex II
STATEMENTS MADE DURING THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

C. Additional opening statements
36. “A representative of Australia also spoke on behalf of Canada, Israel, Lichtenstein, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland, as well as the United States of America as a State not party to the Convention, (...). The group encouraged the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and the mainstreaming of gender as a central crosscutting theme, (...)”
38. “(...). IIIFB supported the creation of an informal advisory group on EBSAs and requested that representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities from different cultures and regions, including indigenous women, (...) She urged Parties to provide technical and financial resources to enable the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, with special consideration for women (...).”

40. “A representative of the Network of the Indigenous Peoples-Solomon (NIPS) made a statement in support of the statement by the Indigenous Women’s Biodiversity Network (IWBN), saying that Parties to the Convention had clearly recognized the vital role women played in the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of biodiversity. Women’s work, traditional knowledge and customary practices were important for the community conservation initiatives at the heart of mainstreaming biodiversity, as reflected in the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action. Nevertheless, many decisions still lacked a clear gender perspective, and the Cancun Declaration failed to address gender, even though various ministers at the high-level ministerial segment had highlighted the importance of gender equality and the role and rights of women, notably in statements made by the representatives of Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Sweden, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe. To underscore the need for gender mainstreaming, NIPS would award an artisanal flower made by Chilean rural women to any government that paid respect to the role and rights of women and gender equality in biodiversity conservation in its interventions. She closed with the hope that future meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the related events would be more balanced in terms of both gender and region”.

43. “(...). She also highlighted (...) the critical role of women in biodiversity conservation. (...).”

48. “A representative of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues said (...). Indigenous women’s vast knowledge of agricultural practices should be taken into account when designing sustainable agriculture initiatives. (...). The inclusion of gender-disaggregated data and indicators in the work carried out under the Gender Action Plan 2015-2020 was also crucial”.

53. “A representative of the Indigenous Women’s Network (...). Although indigenous women participants in the Conference of the Parties were concerned that the Cancun Declaration made no mention of the essential role women played in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, they stood ready to contribute to the discussions on agriculture, fishing, tourism and forestry. (...), indigenous women requested full and effective participation. She also called for technical and financial cooperation at the international, national and local levels in order to ensure the effective participation of indigenous women. (...).”
Annex III
INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE ON "LIVING IN HARMONY WITH NATURE"

A. Panel presentations

Mr. Diego Pacheco Balanza, Vice-Minister of Planning and Coordination, Ministry of Development Planning of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

3. “(...). It was also important to achieve economic, political, cultural and legal pluralism and to transform unequal power relations including male-dominated gender relations (...)

Ms. Penninah Zaninka, United Organization of Batwa Development in Uganda

6. “(...) their customary sustainable use of natural and biological resources, including for the benefit of future generations, in which context gender played a significant part. Indeed, the rights, roles and responsibilities of men and women were quite different (...) with the different interactions of each gender (...). However, such programmes in using traditional knowledge must take into account gender perspectives in addressing social, cultural and economic issues so as to promote gender equality (...)

7. “(...), including through equal participation of both women and men"
14/1. Updated assessment of progress towards selected Aichi Biodiversity Targets and options to accelerate progress

9. “Invites Parties to strengthen collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society organizations and women’s groups, (…)”

Annex
POSSIBLE OPTIONS TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

2. a. “Making greater use of the social sciences, taking into account (…) the needs of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, (…)”

14/2. Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity

2. h. “A gender perspective in the development, implementation and monitoring of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework”

14/3. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in the energy and mining, infrastructure, manufacturing and processing sectors

“Emphasizing the important role of (…) women, youth (…)”

13. (e) “(…) and to promote the full and effective participation of relevant sectors, indigenous peoples and local communities, academia, women, (…)”

14/5. Biodiversity and climate change

“Deeply concerned that failing to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels would place many species and ecosystems with limited adaptive capacity as well as (…) women, under very high risk”,

“Recognizing that, limiting the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C compared to 2°C above pre-industrial levels would reduce the negative impacts on (…) rural women, especially in the most vulnerable ecosystems, (…)”
3. (a) “(...) with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, (...)”

(g) “To encourage, where relevant, activities at the local level which support vulnerable groups, including women, (...)”

5. Also encourages Parties and other Governments:

(c) “To take into consideration, (...) the needs and strategic interests of vulnerable groups, such as women, (...)”;

Annex

VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES FOR THE DESIGN AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACHES TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

2.1 Principles

Principles for ensuring inclusivity and equity in planning and implementation

4. “Plan and implement EbA and Eco-DRR interventions to prevent and avoid the disproportionate impacts (...) on ecosystems as well as vulnerable groups, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls”.

2.2 Safeguards

Promotion of full, effective and inclusive participation

6. “EbA and Eco-DRR should ensure full and effective participation of (...) women, (...”).

“EbA and Eco-DRR should ensure full and effective participation of (...) women, (...”).

9. “EbA and Eco-DRR measures should respect the rights of women (...”).

3.2. Mainstreaming EbA and Eco-DRR

17. (g) “Partnerships that enable the full and effective participation of civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women (...)”

Box 2. Stakeholder and rights-holder analysis and establishment of participatory mechanisms

Key Actions

“Ensure full and effective participation of (...) women, (...”).

14/7. Sustainable wildlife management

Annex

VOLUNTARY GUIDANCE FOR A SUSTAINABLE WILD MEAT SECTOR

III. TECHNICAL GUIDANCE FOR ACHIEVING A SUSTAINABLE WILD MEAT SECTOR

C. 45. (v) “Recognize the important role of women in the processing and sale of wild meat, while taking into account the needs, priorities and capacities of women and men”
14/15. Safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms

Annex

CHECKLIST OF SAFEGUARDS IN BIODIVERSITY FINANCING MECHANISMS UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

C.3 “Do they consider the instruments mentioned in point B.4 and (...), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, (...)”

14/16. Methodological guidance concerning the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities

“Recognizing the importance of the holistic collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities (...) and differentiated roles of women and men (...)”

Annex

LIST OF ELEMENTS OF METHODOLOGICAL GUIDANCE

(g) “Ensure full and effective participation of (...) women, (...)”

14/18. Gender plan of action

Recalling decision XII/7, in which it welcomed the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action under the Convention,

Noting that the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action is at its mid-way point, and recognizing the need for effective implementation of the Plan, including towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,

1. Welcomes the updated assessment of progress in the implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action;

2. Emphasizes the need to address gender considerations in the development of the post-2020 biodiversity framework and in line with the gender targets of the Sustainable Development Goals;

3. Encourages Parties to develop and implement gender-responsive strategies and actions to support the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

4. Encourages Parties and invites other relevant stakeholders to support actions to strengthen knowledge on the linkages between gender and biodiversity, including through the provision of resources for capacity-building on gender and biodiversity issues, and the collection of sex-disaggregated data;

5. Encourages Parties and invites other relevant stakeholders to support harmonized approaches to capacity-building and implementation of gender-responsive measures for biodiversity across the multilateral environmental agreements;
6. Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of resources, to undertake a review of the implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action, in parallel to the development of the fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook and the second edition of the Local Biodiversity Outlooks, in order to identify gaps, best practices and lessons learned;

7. Also requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to organize regional workshops on the linkages between gender and biodiversity, and the lessons learned from the implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action;

8. Further requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to include discussions on the linkages between gender and biodiversity, and the lessons learned from the implementation of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action within the regional consultations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

14/24. Capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation

A. Capacity-building

“Noting with appreciation the support provided by Parties, (...) and countries with economies in transition, including countries that are centres of origin and diversity of genetic resources, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth”

1(c) “To organize, (...) regional and stakeholder-specific consultative workshops and online discussion forums (...) including women’s and youth organizations, (...)

C. Indicative schedule of activities

Activity/Task

1. Invitation of Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and relevant organizations to submit information on capacity development needs and priorities, (...).

4. Conduct of the study to provide the knowledge base for the preparation the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, (...) and surveys/interviews with key stakeholders, including women’s and youth organizations

5. Preparation of a draft study report based on the submissions received from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, women’s and youth (...).
Appendix

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A STUDY TO PROVIDE AN INFORMATION BASE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE LONG-TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR CAPACITY-BUILDING BEYOND 2020

B. Methodology and sources of information

2. (b) Survey of Parties and key partners, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and women’s and youth (...).

   (d) Interviews with a representative sample of stakeholders, including (...) technical and scientific institutions and women’s and youth organizations. (...).

14/30. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives

1. Urges Parties and other Governments, other organizations, conventions and stakeholders, (...) to take into account lessons learned from existing cooperation, including with organizations and networks representing indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, women (...), as part of the process of developing the post-2020 biodiversity framework;

30. Welcomes the cooperation with UN-Women in strengthening understanding of the interlinkages between gender equality, women’s empowerment and women’s rights, and biodiversity conservation;

14/34. Comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

6. Urges Parties and invites other Governments, (...), women’s groups, youth groups, (...), to actively engage and contribute to the process of developing a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework (...).

7. Also urges Parties and invites other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, (...), women’s groups, youth groups, (...), to facilitate dialogues on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and to make the results of these dialogues available through the clearinghouse mechanism of the Convention and other appropriate means;

9. Invites Parties, other Governments, (...) women and youth, when organizing meetings and consultations relevant to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, (...).
Annex
PREPARATORY PROCESS FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

A. Overarching principles guiding the preparatory process for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

(b) Inclusive – The process will help enable all relevant groups and stakeholders, (…), women’s groups, youth groups, (…).

(c) Gender responsive - The process will be gender responsive by systematically integrating a gender perspective and ensuring appropriate representation, particularly of women and girls, (…).

B. Organization of work for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

4. The open-ended intersessional working group would be composed of representatives of (…), non-governmental organizations, women’s groups, (…)

C. Consultation process

(C) Seek to support the active engagement of all relevant stakeholders at the national and subnational levels, including (…), women’s organizations, (…)

14/36. Second work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Annex
REQUEST FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE-POLICY PLATFORM ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE CONTEXT OF ITS STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AND WORK PROGRAMME TOWARDS 2030

1. (c) The need for a gender equality and women’s empowerment perspective in its strategic framework and in the implementation of its work programme towards 2030;

14/38. Date and venue of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

Item 14. Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives

175. Further statements were made by representatives of FAO, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITGRFA), the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions (BLG) and UN-Women.

203. A statement was made by a representative of UN-Women (supported by the representatives of Canada and Uruguay).
Scenarios for the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity

217. Statements were also made by representatives of (...) UN-Women (...

312. Statements were also made by representatives of FAO and UN-Women.

Annex II
STATEMENTS MADE DURING THE OPENING OF THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

1. Mr. Tripp Villanueva recalled that Mexico, (...). Continuing to work together, with the participation of indigenous peoples, grassroots communities, women and youth (...

Opening statement by Ms. María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, President of the United Nations General Assembly (via video)

12. In addition to affording humanity the means to defend against natural disasters,(...) had an impact on issues, such as migration and gender equality. (...) tackle gender inequalities by providing women and young girls with access to education and productive activities.

Regional statements

19. The representative of Canada, speaking also on behalf of Australia, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland, (...) the inclusion of indigenous and local communities and women (...

Additional opening statements

23. The representative of the Indigenous Women’s Biodiversity Network (...). Traditional knowledge of women in crafts, (...) stronger collaboration was needed among indigenous women, governments and others in that context. Unfortunately, indigenous peoples were not recognized in some countries, and indigenous women in many regions experienced various forms of violence. (...).

25. The representative of the CBD Alliance said that (...). The inequalities and power asymmetries caused by the system of development could not continue, and post-2020 efforts had to be led by stakeholders such as women (...).

26. The representative of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GBYN) said that (...). Young women and men were resisting the threats of an unfair political system (...).
15/3. Review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

2. Also welcomes the efforts made by Parties to reflect the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (...) and gender issues therein;

3. Further welcomes the efforts made by Parties to implement their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (...) their efforts to better reflect (...) gender issues in the national implementation of the Convention;

6. Also notes with deep concern that the 2015–2020 Gender Plan of Action has not been fully implemented and that while awareness and understanding of biodiversity and gender issues has increased, gender is not adequately reflected in the implementation (...);

10. Encourages Parties, (...) to support national dialogues with indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant stakeholders, including women and youth, (...);

11. Requests the Executive Secretary, (...) to organize international dialogues with indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, including women and youth, (...).

15/6. Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

4. Encourages Parties to apply the Gender Plan of Action in all aspects and at all scales (...)

Cooperation, synergies and stakeholder engagement

23. Encourages Parties:

(c) To enable the full and effective participation and engagement of women, (...) in all levels of development and implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as (...) national reports;

26. Invites indigenous peoples and local communities, (...) women, youth, research organizations, (...).
GUIDANCE FOR REVISING OR UPDATING NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS TO ALIGN WITH THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

2. National biodiversity strategies and action plans should be seen as an umbrella process (...) and all stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth across society, (...).

7. In order to minimize the time and resources required to revise or update NBSAPs, the alignment of existing NBSAPs and their targets (...) This assessment should consider, (...) an assessment of how stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth (...).

8. Parties may take into account different value systems, to revise or update, implement and review their NBSAPs. This may involve a national coordination mechanism, including representatives of women’s groups, youth groups, (...).

15/7. Resource mobilization

B. Modalities

1. The composition of the Advisory Committee will be as follows: (...) as well as ten (10) representatives of stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, and youth, preserving balance between regions, and striving for gender balance.

15/8. Capacity-building and development and technical and scientific cooperation

Noting with appreciation the support provided by (...) indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth,

Taking into account the specific needs of developing country (...) also taking into consideration the special situation of those that are most environmentally vulnerable, such as (...) indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, (...)

A. Capacity-building and development

4. Urges Parties and invites other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, the capacity-building task force of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, (...)

5. Also urges Parties and invites other Governments to put in place enabling environments including relevant policies, legislation and administrative measures,(...) including indigenous peoples and local communities, and women and youth organizations;
6. **Urges Parties**, (...) taking into consideration the special situation of developing countries, (...) in line with the priority needs identified (...) by indigenous peoples and local communities, and **women** and youth organizations;

8. **Invites** biodiversity-related conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements to prepare, (...) in line with the long-term strategic framework and the **Gender** Plan of Action, as appropriate;

9. **Urges Parties** and invites other Governments to identify and prioritize capacity-building and development needs, in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities, and with the participation of **women** (...)

12. **Invites** universities and other academic institutions to develop and integrate specialized and transdisciplinary academic courses and programmes (...) with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, **women** and youth;

13. **Invites** relevant organizations and regional and subregional bodies, including regional economic integration organizations, to promote the sharing of expertise and information; (...) and to provide, upon request, assistance to enable (...), **women** and youth organizations, (...).

16. **Requests** the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources:

   (b) **To make available through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention**, (...) **methods and case studies on good practices and lessons learned** that can assist Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women** (...)

   (d) **To enable Parties**, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women** and youth organizations, and other relevant organizations to prepare, following the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, (...);

   (h) **To undertake**, (...) **a review** of the long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development, (...), **to assess its use by Parties**, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women** (...).

19. **Urges Parties** and invites other Governments to put in place enabling environments, including relevant policies, legislation and incentives, **to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation** (...) ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, **women** and youth;

26. (b) **To provide a “one-stop service centre”** for Parties to biodiversity-related conventions, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women** (...) **to access technical and scientific knowledge, expertise, tools and other resources**, (...)
Annex I
Long-term strategic framework for capacity-building and development

B. Capacity results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 1. Expected capacity results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Medium-term outcomes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) High-quality programmes and projects that are technically sound have realistic and achievable plans, address gender and youth considerations, and embed monitoring;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Guiding principles

8. (e) Indigenous peoples and local communities, gender and youth perspectives should be fully integrated into biodiversity capacity-building and development efforts, taking into account the Gender Plan of Action;

C. Membership

6. The Informal Advisory Group will be composed of experts nominated by Parties, with due regard to equitable regional representation and gender balance, (...)

15/9. Digital sequence information on genetic resources

14. Encourages Parties to support the capacity needs and priorities, (...), emphasizing the capacity needs and priorities of women;

15/10. Development of a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities

II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

2. Full and effective participation of (...) of women and girls from indigenous peoples and local communities in all activities of the programme of work.

V. Protection of indigenous peoples and local communities and traditional knowledge innovations and practices, including through application of guidelines and standards, and further advancement of Article 8(j) and related provisions

5.2 Promote the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action, (...) and taking into account the special role of gender in the generation, transmission and protection of traditional knowledge, in accordance with national realities, circumstances and capacities.
15/11. **Gender Plan of Action**

*Recalling* decisions XII/7 and IX/24, welcoming earlier versions of a *gender* plan of action for the Convention,

*Recognizing* the importance of advancing efforts to achieve *gender* equality and *women’s* and girl’s empowerment (…)

1. Adopts the *Gender* Plan of Action contained in the annex to the present decision;

2. Urges Parties, and invites other Governments, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, and relevant organizations to implement the *Gender* Plan of Action to support and advance *gender* mainstreaming and *gender* responsive implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

3. Invites relevant organizations of the United Nations family and other international organizations and initiatives to support coherent *gender* responsive implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, through identifying synergies and drawing on relevant experience from related processes;

4. Urges Parties and invites (…), relevant organizations to incorporate the *Gender* Plan of Action in national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to include *gender*-specific indicators in the development of national indicators, collecting data disaggregated by sex, age and other demographic factors and *gender* indicators, where possible;

5. *Invites* Parties to implement the *Gender* Plan of Action in synergy with *gender* plans or strategies developed under other relevant multilateral environmental agreements or related multilateral processes, as appropriate

6. *Encourages* Parties to submit information on efforts and steps taken to implement the *Gender* Plan of Action in their national reporting, including sex-disaggregated data;

7. *Also* encourages Parties to appoint and provide support for a national *gender* and biodiversity focal point for biodiversity negotiations, implementation and monitoring;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, *women’s* and youth organizations, and other relevant stakeholders, to facilitate outreach and capacity-building and development activities with a view to exchanging experiences, good practices, and lessons learned, to support the implementation of the *Gender* Plan of Action;

9. *Also* requests the Executive Secretary, based inter alia on the information received pursuant to paragraph 6 above and with the support of relevant partners, to undertake a mid-term review of implementation of the *Gender* Plan of Action, identifying progress, lessons learned, and further work to be undertaken for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at a meeting held before the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
10. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and relevant bilateral and multilateral funding organizations to provide technical and financial support, as well as capacity-building and development, for implementation of the *Gender* Plan of Action;

11. *Encourages* Parties to increase representation of *women* in their delegations to meetings of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with a view to achieving *gender* equality (...)

12. *Invites* Parties, and relevant public and private entities, to increase the *gender* responsiveness of biodiversity capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, provision of financial resources, and other means of implementation, with the aim of strengthening the support for the full and effective participation of *women* and girls.

Annex

*GENDER PLAN OF ACTION (2023-2030)*

I. PURPOSE

1. The purpose of the *Gender* Plan of Action is to support and promote the *gender* responsive implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The Plan of Action will also support a *gender* responsive approach to applying the implementation mechanisms associated with the Framework.

II. MODALITIES

2. The implementation of the *Gender* Plan of Action and its proposed expected outcomes, objectives, and actions, are based on the following modalities:

   (a) Maximizing synergies between *gender* equality and the conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, considering also the consequences of climate change and land and sea-use change as drivers of biodiversity loss. Recognizing the links between *gender* equality and key environmental concerns, the implementation of the *Gender* Plan of Action aims to mainstream *gender* equality and contribute to maximizing synergies between these areas, towards meeting shared objectives and supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

   (b) Ensuring coherence and coordination with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals include *gender* equality as both a standalone goal and critical cross-cutting component, and emphasize the indivisibility of the different goals and targets. The *Gender* Plan of Action is intended to complement and support the implementation of the different Sustainable Development Goals, in line with the biodiversity agenda (...);
(c) Applying a human rights-based approach to advancing gender equality in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources (...). International human rights instruments and mechanisms, including the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the committee of experts it establishes, offer critical guidance for gender responsive environmental action that benefits both people and planet;

(d) Addressing the intersecting ways in which gender inequalities may be amplified for all women and girls. Women and men, and boys and girls around the world experience marginalization in different, multiple and intersecting ways depending on their ethnicity, social status, caste, age, and environment, among other factors. Recognizing the structural barriers and power imbalances that hamper inclusiveness of the whole of society, the implementation of the Gender Plan of Action will take an intersectional approach, prioritizing the needs and interests of all women and girls, with particular attention to those facing all forms of discrimination. The implementation of the Gender Plan of Action will also seek to ensure the engagement of men and boys, to ensure a collaborative and supportive approach towards achieving Gender equality in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources;

(e) Ensuring meaningful and effective engagement and empowerment of women and girls from indigenous peoples and local communities. (...) As such, it is proposed that implementation of the Gender Plan of Action include a focus on empowering and supporting the meaningful, informed and effective engagement of women and girls from indigenous peoples and local communities to address their rights, needs and interests, and to recognize and value their traditional knowledge, innovations, practices, technologies and cultures and their related rights in support of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and in the fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

3. The Gender Plan of Action includes a focus on supporting the effective engagement of women and girls from indigenous peoples and local communities, and those facing all forms of discrimination, in all actions. The references to “women and girls” in the expected outcomes, objectives and actions should thus be understood to include all women and girls, including from indigenous peoples and local communities and those facing all forms of discrimination. When consulting women and girls from indigenous peoples and local communities, it should be done under the principle of free, prior and informed consent.
III. EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND OBJECTIVES

4. The Gender Plan of Action contains three expected outcomes, under which are grouped a series of indicative objectives and actions (...). The expected outcomes, objectives and actions of the Plan of Action are put forward with the aim of supporting the achievement of all the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in a gender responsive manner, recognizing that effective action on biodiversity requires all members of society to be fully engaged. [1]

6. The process for developing a gender plan of action is based on the understanding that all relevant actors have a role to play in implementing the Convention and supporting the objectives of gender mainstreaming. Taking a gender-responsive approach to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and of the Convention entails a participatory and inclusive process. As such, Parties, together with subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, international and United Nations system entities, indigenous peoples and local communities, women’s groups, youth, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders are invited to support the effective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the Gender Plan of Action.

15/13. Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations

10. Urges Parties, invites other Governments (...), women’s groups, (...), to reinforce actions to enhance synergies in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals, the biodiversity-related conventions, the Rio conventions and other relevant multilateral agreements and initiatives at the national level, including through their national coordination, planning, review and reporting processes, including through existing common and voluntary reporting platforms such as DaRT, in line with the options for action at the national level provided in annex I of decision XIII/24, and in accordance with national circumstances and priorities.

15/14. Communication

III. Scope and purpose of the strategy

1. The communications strategy will need to be implemented and further developed in a participatory, iterative and flexible manner, assisted by experts in communication, and other relevant disciplines, including a strong participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth (...). Throughout the consultations, the active participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, education experts, youth, and representatives of various socioeconomic and sociocultural backgrounds is important, as is the need to ensure the full incorporation of intra- and intergenerational, intercultural and gender considerations (...).
V. Audiences

D. Women

As women are key stakeholders in both conservation and sustainable use of resources, special focus should be made in mainstreaming gender in all engagements. The work in the communication strategy should complement and draw upon the Gender Plan of Action adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity in decision 15/11. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) is an important actor with which collaboration and coordination can be undertaken at the international level. Gender considerations need to be mainstreamed in all materials and messages.

F. The public

48. (...) The so-called “public” is a number of different audience segments distinguished by country, culture, gender, socioeconomic level, education, experience, age, and languages, each requiring a targeted approach.

G. The media

53. Engagement with journalist associations that focus on biodiversity and other environmental issues should be a priority, including the Earth Journalism Network and the Society of Environmental Journalists. In working with journalists, particular emphasis should be given to working with journalists that represent indigenous peoples and local communities, youth and women.

VII. Open-source coordination mechanism, and channels and multipliers

59. Participation in the mechanism will be voluntary, open to all actors who commit to transparent participation and adherence to the principle of open-source work (...). Representatives of national and subnational governments are encouraged to participate, as are representatives of intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and other civil society actors, business, youth, indigenous peoples and local communities, and women. The mechanism will not have formal decision-making power.

60. At the national level, Parties will be free to create mechanisms as appropriate. These mechanisms should be inclusive and transparent and should ensure the full and effective participation of all relevant actors and stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, and women.

A. Events

66. International days of the United Nations and others also represent important events during which the work of the Convention can be noted and celebrated (...). Messaging should be aligned in a way that shows how implementation of the Convention can contribute to the goals for each day. Some of the most important days to consider include (...) Women’s Day, (...).
VIII. Key messaging

77. Elements for messaging will be the following:
   (h) Messages need to be gender-inclusive and in line with the principles of the Gender Plan of Action

15/15. Financial mechanism

B. Elements
4. e. (iv) The Gender Plan of Action (2023-2030)

Consolidated previous guidance To the Global Environment Facility (2022, third edition)
Article 8. In situ conservation
Article 8(j) and related provisions
26. Inclusion of perspectives of indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly women, in the financing of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Article 21. Financial mechanism

Gender
63. To include gender in the financing of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Annex II B
ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE TO THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Gender Plan of Action
4. Invites the Global Environment Facility and relevant bilateral and multilateral funding organizations to provide technical and financial support, as well as capacity-building and development, for implementation of the Gender Plan of Action;

Terms of reference for the sixth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism
B. Methodology
3. (d) Information provided by indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and relevant stakeholders related to GEF-funded projects.
15/19. Programme of work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

17. Encourages all Parties and other Governments, as well as subnational governments, to carry out national or subnational assessments, with the full engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, civil society, academia and business, adapting the process of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services to the local contexts, so that these national or subnational assessments can be used as potential input to the rolling work programme of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and urges Parties, and invites other Governments and organizations in a position to do so, to provide technical assistance, capacity-building and financial support, as appropriate.

15/24. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity

15. Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to support the implementation of marine spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management, including through capacity-building, technical assistance, technology transfer and partnership activities under, inter alia, the Sustainable Ocean Initiative and other relevant initiatives, in collaboration with Parties, (...), including women and youth;

15/27. Invasive alien species

3. Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to enhance the inclusion of diverse social and cultural values of biodiversity across communities at the national and/or subnational levels, including those of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and the elderly, noting the methodological assessment on the diverse values and valuation of nature prepared by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, [1] (...
ANNEX 1 Draft methods for cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis which best apply to the management of invasive alien species

(Provisional advice pursuant to decision 14/11, annex II, paragraph 1 (a))

B. Advice for actions

8. Coordinated national, subnational and local response strategies should be developed to minimize incursions and impacts of invasive alien species, (...). This could include strengthening and coordinating existing programmes, identifying and filling gaps with new initiatives, and building on the strengths and capacities of partner organizations, including (...), indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth at the national, regional and local levels.

13. Multi-criteria decision-making approaches can be used, wherever possible, (...). Invasive alien species prioritized by actual or potential impacts using such rapid methods can then be considered in more detail to ensure that management, (...), is indeed cost-effective and feasible. Multi-criteria decision-making can consider such aspects as effectiveness, practicality, feasibility, likelihood of success, cost, public acceptability, including to indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth of proposed actions as well as any unintended negative impacts of management (...).

Annex II: Draft methods, tools and measures for identification and minimization of additional risks associated with cross-border e-commerce in live organisms and the impacts thereof

(Provisional advice pursuant to decision 14/11, annex II, paragraph 1 (b))

2. Indigenous peoples, local communities and relevant stakeholders’ engagement

7. Engage with indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, as well as the wider community and general public for detection of early incursion, establishment or spread of invasive alien species, including from e-commerce, across traditional lands and waters, as well as the wider community and general public.

Annex VI: Draft additional advice and technical guidance on invasive alien species management

11. Measures to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive alien species in the procedures for planning, development and management of the inland waterway infrastructure should be promoted, as appropriate. Relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth and other stakeholders, (...), should be consulted and engaged when planning and designing such measures.

C. Advice on capacity-building activities

30. Training programmes at the international, national, subnational or local level should be established by inviting broad sectors, especially academics and scientific expert organizations and other relevant organizations, including indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth.
There is a need to develop technical resources, including technical manuals for broad sectors, as follows:

(j) Management manuals for broad sectors to communicate on invasive alien species among different stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities and women and youth.

**15/28. Biodiversity and agriculture**

6. **Invites** academic and research bodies, relevant organizations, networks and indigenous peoples and local communities, farmers, women and youth, to increase knowledge and promote awareness-raising activities on the importance of soil biodiversity and to promote further research in order to address gaps identified in the plan of action, (...).

**Annex: Plan of Action (2020–2030) for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity**

6. The elements of this plan of action recognize the need to mainstream soil biodiversity across sectors and the need for integrated approaches (...) as the conservation and sustainable use of soil biodiversity usually involve economic, environmental, cultural and social factors. The importance of implementation at the field level with due consideration of gender roles, local context and specificities is another element reflected in the plan, (...).

**II. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES**

9. The **purpose** of this plan of action is to provide ways to encourage conservation, restoration and sustainable use of soil biodiversity and to support Parties, other Governments, subnational and local governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, relevant organizations and initiatives, in accelerating and upscaling efforts towards the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of soil biodiversity, and towards the assessment and monitoring at the corresponding level of soil organisms to promote their conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration, and to respond to challenges that threaten soil biodiversity.

11. The **specific objectives** of this plan of action are to help Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and other stakeholders, in accordance with national priorities and circumstances, consistent with the Convention and other applicable international obligations, as well as relevant organizations and initiatives, with the following:

(b) Encouraging the use of sustainable soil management practices and existing tools, sustainable traditional practices, guidance and frameworks to maintain and restore soil biodiversity and to encourage the transfer of knowledge and enable women, particularly rural women, indigenous peoples and local communities and all stakeholders to harness the benefits of soil biodiversity for their livelihoods, taking into account national circumstances;
(e) Recognizing and supporting the role, and land and resource rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, in accordance with national legislation and international instruments, as well as the role of women, smallholders and small-scale food producers, particularly family farmers, in maintaining biodiversity through sustainable agricultural practices.

III. SCOPE AND PRINCIPLES

14. The International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Soil Biodiversity continues to be implemented as a cross-cutting initiative by Parties to the Convention, the Secretariat, FAO and its Global Soil Partnership in partnership with the work of the Intergovernmental Technical Panel on Soils, the Global Soil Biodiversity Initiative, the Science-Policy Interface under UNCCD, education, academic and research bodies, donor agencies and the private sector, as well as relevant organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, subnational governments and civil society.

18. The plan of action recognizes the role of farmers, smallholders, small-scale food producers, family farmers, peasants, landowners, land managers, foresters, ranchers, indigenous peoples, local communities, women, youth, education, academia and research bodies, civil society, subnational governments, the private sector, and other relevant stakeholders in the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of soil biodiversity and for the implementation of the plan.

V. KEY ELEMENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Rationale

Soil loss and soil biodiversity loss is a cross-cutting issue, and policies should be designed to integrate considerations not only into the context of sustainable agriculture and sustainable forest management, but also within other sectors, especially infrastructure, mining, energy, transport and spatial planning. Appropriate and coherent national and subnational policies are needed to provide an effective and enabling environment to support activities by farmers, with emphasis on small-holders, small-scale food producers, family farmers, women farmers, peasants, and land managers, foresters, indigenous peoples and local communities, youth and all relevant stakeholders. (...).

Element 1: Policy coherence and mainstreaming

1.9 Promote ways and means to overcome obstacles to the adoption of good practices in sustainable soil management associated with land tenure, the rights of users of land and water, in particular women, the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, and the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas, (...), recognizing their important contributions through their knowledge and practices, gender equality, access to financial services, agricultural advisory services and educational programmes;
Element 2: Encouraging the use of sustainable soil management practices

Rationale
Management practices and land-use decisions undertaken by farmers, ranchers, landowners, land managers, foresters, indigenous peoples, local communities, women and youth and all relevant stakeholders influence ecological processes, including soil-water-plant-atmosphere interactions with biodiversity. There is increasing recognition that the sustainability of agriculture and other managed systems depends on the optimal use of the available natural resources, biogeochemical cycles, biodiversity, including soil biodiversity, its functions and its contribution to ecosystem services. Improvement in sustainability requires the optimal use and management of soil fertility and soil physical properties and soil restoration, (...). Direct and indirect drivers of soil biodiversity loss need to be addressed at multiple scales, (...).

2.3 Facilitate, for all relevant stakeholders, access to information, policies, tools and enabling conditions, such as access to technologies, innovation and funding, as well as to traditional practices that promote the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of soil biodiversity at the field level, taking into account the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, education, academia and research bodies, subnational governments and stakeholders in the implementation of this Initiative;

Element 3: Awareness-raising, sharing of knowledge and capacity-building

Rationale
Increased awareness and understanding are critical for the development and promotion of improved practices for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of soil biodiversity, and ecosystem management. This requires collaboration that ensures the full and effective participation of, and feedback from, a broad range of stakeholders, including (...), indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, (...) and relevant institutions and organizations to ensure effective actions and collaborative mechanisms. Strengthening capacities to promote integrated and multidisciplinary approaches is needed to ensure the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and enhancement of soil biodiversity. This will further improve information flows and cooperation among actors to identify best practices and foster the sharing of knowledge and information.

3.7 Build and strengthen the capacities of (...), indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, and vulnerable communities, as appropriate, in designing and implementing sustainable soil management practices and the sustainable application of soil biodiversity and consider traditional knowledge and practices;

Element 4: Research, monitoring and assessment

4.8 Mobilize targeted participatory research and development, promote gender-responsive approaches to ensure gender equality, women’s empowerment, youth engagement and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in all stages of research and development;
15/29. **Biodiversity and health**

5. Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, in consultation with the Bureau of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and in collaboration with the World Health Organization and the Quadripartite for One Health, to complete the work pursuant to decision 14/4, paragraph 13 (b) and (c) on targeted messages and a draft global action plan, drawing on the deliberations of the resumed session of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as follows:

(a) To produce an updated version of the draft global action plan and targeted messages based on the inputs received from Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women**, youth, and other relevant stakeholders, recognizing the issues of equity, including through the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources as well as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources;

(b) To invite Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, **women**, youth, and other relevant stakeholders to review the updated version of the draft global action plan;

15/34. **Budget for the integrated programme of work of the Secretariat**

Table 3. Resource requirements from the Special Voluntary Trust Fund (BE) for Contributions in Support of Additional Approved Activities of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols for the period 2023-2024
### A. Convention on Biological Diversity

*(United States dollars)*

| Consultancy and other contracts |  
| --- | --- |
| (... | (... |
| **Gender** Plan of Action | 50,000 |
| (... | (... |
| **Subtotal** | 4,027,000 |

| Consultancy and other contracts |  
| --- | --- |
| (... | (... |
| **Gender** Plan of Action | 20,000 |
| (... | (... |
| **Subtotal** | 638,000 |

| (... | (... |
| **Gender** Plan of Action | 80,000 |
| (... | (... |
| **Subtotal** | 3,178,000 |

| (... | (... |
| **Gender** Plan of Action | 80,000 |
| (... | (... |
| **Subtotal** | 1,276,000 |

| Financial mechanism |  
| --- | --- |
| **Gender** Plan of Action | 50,000 |
| Planning, monitoring, reporting and review | 100,000 |
| **Subtotal** | 6,195,800 |

| **Subtotal I (Convention on Biological Diversity)** | 16,529,800 |
| **II. Programme support costs (13%)** | 2,148,874 |
| **TOTAL COST (I + II) (Convention on Biological Diversity)** | 18,678,674 |